Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1830. [NUMBER. 29.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR DELIVERY.

IN LITHOGRAPHY,

PROCEEDINGS

BEFORE

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council,

IN RELATION TO

THE PETITION,

OF

SIR J. PETER GRANT KNIGHT.

Only surviving Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

COMPLAINING OF

The interference of the Bombay Government with the administration of justice by the Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

The minute of Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay, of the 30th Nov. 1828, in reference to Sir John Peter Grant's Petition.

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Bombay, 16th Oct., 1830.

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THE TRUSTEES and ASSIGNEES of the late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE AND CO. do hereby give Notice to all persons indebted to the said late firm, to pay over the amount of their debts due to the said late firm, into the hands of BURJORJEE NANABHOY, who at the Public Auction on Wednesday the 11th of August last, was declared the Purchaser of the Outstanding debts remaining due to the said late firm, and to whom the said Trustees and assignees of the said late firm, have accordingly assigned and transferred over all and every the said several outstanding debts, and have duly authorized and empowered him to recover and receive the same, from the 11th of August last.

All correspondence relative to the said outstanding debts will be carried on by and with the said Burjorjee Nanabhoy.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE.
FURDOONJEE LIMJEE.

Trustees and Assignees to the late firm of Bhicajee Merjee and Co.

Bombay, 16th October, 1830.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned BURJORJEE NANABHOY does hereby notify, that he has purchased from the Trustees and assignees of the late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE AND CO. all and every the remaining outstanding debts due to the said late firm, at the Public Auction on Wednesday the 11th day of August last. It is therefore particularly requested that all persons, who are indebted to the said late firm of BHICCAJEE MERJEE AND CO. do pay forthwith the amount of their respective debts due by them to him.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY.

Bombay 16th October, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

A PAMPHLET, comprising a visit to the New Settlement on the Swan, Western Australia, in May 1830.—To which is added an account of the present state of the Colony, by a TRAVELLER.

STITCHED,—PRICE Rs. 2.

Gazette Office, Oct. 16th, 1830.

CEYLON.

On Wednesday, September 8th, a new and commodious Chapel, lately erected at Belligam by the members and friends of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was opened for divine Worship, Sir Richard Ottley Chief Justice of the Island, and J. N. Mooyaart Esq. Collector of the Tongalle and Matura District, who also laid the foundation, were present on the occasion. Sermons were preached by the Reverend J. Mc Kenny from Galle, and the Reverend W. Bridgnell from Matura; the latter in Singhalese, the former in English. The attendance was large, and encouraging. Collections were made after each Sermon towards defraying the expences that have been incurred above the amount of Subscriptions received.

The building is of stone; its dimensions are forty five by twenty-one feet, with a vestry of twenty-one by nine feet.

It is sincerely hoped that the erection of this place of Christain worship in the midst of an almost exclusively heathen population will tend to promote the temporal, spiritual and everlasting good of the people. The Chapel above named is another place added to those previously opened by the Wesleyan Missionaries, in which, not only are the natives taught the great truths and precepts of Christianity, but in which also, every Lord's day, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks are made for all men; for *Kings*, and for *all that are in authority*; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty."—This is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have ALL MEN to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth,—*Ceylon Gazette, September* 18.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEP. 17.

We have on many occasions borne testimony to the merits of the *Westminster Review*, and in calling attention to the advertisement of its proprietors in our first page, we feel it our duty to make known a few facts connected with its history, and illustrative of its claims to public support. No one whose good opinion we value can suppose for a moment, that the mere circumstance of a few copies being regularly sent out to the Proprietors of the Hurkuru Library for sale, can influence us in recommending the work. We have no interest in the profits of its sale, and all that can be derived from it are so insignificant that it could not induce Messrs. S. Smith and Co. to deviate from their ordinary course of business and undertake the sale, if they did not consider that in aiding the circulation of the work they were advancing that cause to which the *Hurkuru* is devoted.

The *Edinburgh Review* in an article to which we have briefly alluded, has animadverted very severely on the modern system of puffing, but its remarks are confined wholly to newspaper puffery and do not touch a source of bias equally disgraceful to the age and fatal to all independent criticism. We mean the bookselling influence. There is scarcely a publication, certainly not one which pretends to criticise new works, that is not subject to it, save the *Westminster Review*.

We happen to know, from those who are fully acquainted with the rise and progress of the work though they have not, and never had any pecuniary interest in its success, that the *Westminster* does possess this claim to public confidence; and that whatever be the estimate of the talent displayed in it, the honesty of its criticisms, in so far as that can be secured by a perfect freedom from the sinister influence we have described, is beyond all question. It is to this cause that it owed the difficulties of its early career, and that it was at one time nearly relinquished; for it is almost impossible for any work of the kind to succeed without a connection with an extensive publisher, and with such connection its independence is, to a great extent, an empty name. Stipulations are always made with regard to books issued from the press by its bookselling proprietors and these are more or less destructive of honesty according to the peculiar circumstances of the parties, but always of course, tend to diminish the integrity of the work. Various offers of such connections were made to the proprietors of the *Westminster*, but they were resolutely refused, and they preferred to carry on the work, at a loss, for a considerable time, rather than sacrifice its independence. We rejoice to say, that the result has rewarded this perseverance in a good cause and that the *Westminster Review* now stands unrivalled for its integrity, and in our judgment unsurpassed in the talent with which it is conducted.

Some of the ablest articles contained in it on most important subjects, have been published in the cheap tract form, a measure which gives the *Westminster* another powerful claim on public support. Some of these tracts have come out here for sale, and a list of them will be found in our advertizing columns.

LIFE IN BENGAL, 1830.

Sixteen thousand miles of sea
Lead us to our destiny;
To the land of golden dreams,
Wash'd by mighty Gunga's streams;
Land of tigers and of apes,
Land of monsters of all shapes;
Land of crows and kites and frogs,
Puppies and of paria dogs;
Land of cats and rats and mice,
Land of curry and of rice;
Land of lawyers without wigs,
Land of *politic* intrigues;
Land of subs, without commissions,
Land of Jews in all conditions;
Land of riches and distress,
Land of hovels—palaces;
Land of ladies and of dancing,
Land of singular financing;
Land of browns and blacks and whites,
All depriv'd of their just rights;
Land of disappointment, where
All the ills of life we share,
When the people call'd *elect*
Milk and wine and oil expect,
Where *another* class doth find
Misery and want combin'd.
While others should they *chance* to live,
Take such things as *chance* may give,
But—suppose we put in rhyme
All the *blessings* of the clime;
Thunder, lightning, storms and rains,
Cholera—rheumatic pains;
Head ache, heart ache, stomach ache,
Each disorder man can take.
Doctors recipes and pills,
Horror at ones monthly bills;
Burning sun, and scorching winds,
Bungalows with close shut blinds.
Breath exhausted, heat excessive
Liver twinges—quite expressive,
Injuries our hearts that blight
Injuries——we dare not right;
Such is India, such its plan,
Who would live in Hindostan!

Mofussil, Sept. 14th, 1830. CORPORAL TRIM.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES.

We hear, on authority which we consider good, that most extensive and important changes in the system of Indian Government are contemplated by his Majesty's Ministers, and that they have been submitted for the consideration and suggestions of the Supreme Government here, who have expressed an opinion of their practicability and expediency. Of the intention of Ministers to renew the Charter, we believe there can be no doubt, notwithstanding their profession that they had come to the consideration of the subject with unbiassed minds. The changes to which we refer are not necessarily connected with this question, having exclusive reference, whoever may be the ruling authority at home, to the system of local Government. The changes are founded, we understand, on recommendations and suggestions by distinguished public servants whose names have been mentioned to us, and they will consist, first, in the appointment of a Governor General not attached to any Presidency, but extending his care over the whole of the country, with a Supreme Council composed of the Commander in Chief, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and two other members appointed as at present. The Commander in Chief will command the armies of all the Presidencies, Company's as well as King's troops, and at each Presidency there will be a Commander of the Forces appointed by the Governor General. At each Presidency there is also to be a Lieutenant Governor aided by a Legislative Council composed of two Civilians and of any other persons, Native or European, whether in or out of the service, whom the Governor General may please to appoint. Central India is to constitute a fourth Presidency with a Lieutenant Governor and Legistative Council. The civil and military services respectively of the three Presidencies, are to be consolidated, so that public servants, whether civil or military, shall be liable to be employed at any of the Presidencies. There is to be only one Supreme Court for the whole of India, the Judges, as we have already stated being Members of the Supreme Council, and having only an appellate jurisdiction. There will also be subordinate King's Courts at each Presidency, and, as we are informed, throughout the country, but this last part of the scheme involves so many difficulties that we must take leave to doubt the *on dits* that have reached us. We give the whole of them without pledging ourselves absolutely for their accuracy but the general features of the changes said to be in view were an appearance of probability, and if will at once be seen that, if our information is correct, there is no class of persons in India, Native or European, military or civil, in or out of the service, whose interests will not be essentially affected by them.—*India Gazette.*

The *India Gazette* of yesterday adverts to some very important changes in the system of India Government, which it has heard on good authority are actually in contemplation by Ministry, founded on certain communications and enquires addressed to this Government. We give the article among our extracts, merely observing that that nothing beyond rumour has reached us on the subject.

One of these changes is the establishment of a legislative council, to which the Governor General may appoint whoever he pleases (of course within the limit as to number whatever that may be) Native or European in the service *or out of the service.*

There is nothing in this plan that much surprises us, altho' it will give a great shock to the sensitive nerves of those wiseacres here, who denounced the proposition for a legislative council as a visionary scheme of the *radical* press. They were, we do not doubt, confounding such an assembly with a house of representatives which no Indian reformer that we know of, has yet gone the length of proposing, and which we ourselves should conceive may be postponed with advantage for a century to come.

The other changes are such as we always anticipated would be introduced at any renewal of the Charter, with one exception, of the probability of which we have great doubts, of the impolicy of which we have none at all. We mean the extension of King's Courts throughout the Mofussil. We have no hesitation in expressing our conviction, that such a measure suddenly introduced, would prove a curse instead of a blessing to the natives of this country, that is to say, if these subordinate King's Courts were to carry with them the system of English law with all its intricacy and uncertainty, its fraud, folly and expense. Whatever may be said of the difficulties which oppose improvement in the system at home, where its evils have become blended with interests of moment, that which Sir John Malcolm has said of the system of Indian Administration may with equal justice *mutatis mutandis*, be said of that of English law, that the man who had to devise a scheme of judicial administration for a country, and should propose that accumulated patch work, of ages, the laws of Great Britain or rather more especially of England, must be insane. We believe however, that if would be an advantage to the country to introduce into the judicial line, Natives as well as Europeans, educated with a view to it, men trained not merely in the study of the statutes of England or India, but in that of the *philosophy* of law, and of the human mind. Let any one consider the previous preparation of an Indian Judge at present, and then determine how far it is calculated to fit him for the discharge of his important functions. We are scarcely justified indeed in using the word preparation at all, for he does not study for any particular line. After an ordinary desciption of what is termed gentlemanly education, he hammers away at a couple of native languages, obtains a certain degree of proficiency in them and makes his election of which branch of the service to which he belongs, he will follow. His election is probably decided by as slight a matter as the blind appeal to chance which rests on the toss of a half-penny. A certain extent of knowledge of the languages, is all that is made indispensible to his getting out of college, and then he is forthwith an assistant in the political, judical or revenue line, as his choice may direct. It is the more honor certainly to those who do distinguish themselves in the judical line under such discouraging circumstances, but how many under such a system must inevitably go on to the end of the Chapter pursuing the beaten track without one iota of qualification for the Office beyond that which is the mere result of habit and practice and which confers on them a certain tact and readiness in doing what their predecessor has done before them without one thought beyond it. Such men may have the "Regulations" at their finger's ends, they may be breathing, walking, talking Indexes to them, indeed, but their qualifications for the exalted office of a Judge are not much beyond those which an Automaton might be made to possess. We of course do not mean to deny that the service has furnished in the judicial line, those who have proved themselves eminently qualified for the Office ; but they have become so in defiance of the system and have been the first to condemn its inadequacy.

The changes of which the *Gazette* speaks, of course import that the Charter will be renewed with all these modifications, if the present ministry continue in office, and that in pursuance of a determination which *preceded all inquiry*, notwithstanding their pledge, that they were perfectly unbiassed on the subject, a pledge on which we never had the least reliance because we see that official integrity is become a bye word and a mockery, and because the speeches at the opening of the Session, of these very Ministers, gave the most complete contradiction to these very pledges, being laboured eulogiums on that very system on the merits of which they professed themselves prepared for an unbiassed investigation.

MADRAS.

H. M. Ship *Satellite*, Captain Laws anchored in the Roads on Thursday last.

Since the issue of our Paper of this morning, the report of the arrival (late last night) of the Ship *Protector*, Captain George Waugh, from Portsmouth 3d June and Cape of Good Hope 19th August, reached us—the following is a list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Cragie, Mrs. Boyce and two Children, Mrs. McErvan and four Children, Major Cragie, Captains Ellegood and Nicholson, Lieutenants Boyce, Sheafe and Carey, and, Ensign Peo, 124 Rank and File, 16 Women and 33 Children, of H. M. 55th Regiment, Lieutenant, McErvan, 49th Regiment, Captain Saunders H. C. Engineers, Capt. Carey and Mr. Gartty.

The Ship *Protector* left the *Susan* at the Cape. The *Lord Amherst* from Bengal and this Port had not arrived before her departure.

The H. C. C. Ship *Marquis of Hastings* anchored in the Roads on Saturday.

Passengers.—Mrs. M. A. Keith, Mrs. Eager, Miss Eager, Miss A. Eager ; Captain J. Keith ; Lieutenants J. O'Grady, E. Stopford, A. O. N. Lyster; Ensign Henry Moore ; Quarter Master Eager, 115 Privates, 17 Woman, 33 Children H. M. 62d Regiment.

Spoke the H. C. Ship *Ann* and *Amelia* bound to China, with two Supercargoes on board to supercede the Committee.

The Brig *Frederica*, Capt. G. Venerosity, from Vizagatam 25th September, arrived yesterday.

The homeward bound Ship *Copernicus* left the Roads on Thursday.

The Bark *Juene Laure* for Pondicherry and the Mauritius and the Ship *Antoinette* for Pondicherry sailed on the same day.

The H. C. C. Ships *Malcolm*, and *Recovery* sailed for Calcutta on Friday. On the same day the Brig *Coatham*, and the Ship *Ermance Emelia*, left the Roads—the former for Penang and Rangoon, and the latter for Pondicherry, Aleppy and Bourdeaux. The *Lady Kenhaway* took her departure for Calcutta on Saturday.—*Govt. Gazette, October 4.*

BOMBAY.

VESSELS EXPECTED FROM ENGLAND.

Annandale, Lady Raffles, Chas. Kerr, Upton Castle and Abberton from *London*.—Medora, Hindostan and Mail from *Liverpool*, and Janet from *Port Glasgow*.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight—1—9¼
Bengal.....at 30 days sight, 109 per 100
Madras.....at 30 days sight 102¼ per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

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Spanish Dollars.....222.
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THE GAZETTE.

The arrival in harbour since our last, has been the Ship *Hydery*, Eales, from Persian Gulph the 22nd Sept. last.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. R. Mignan, European Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Assistant Surgeon C. Lush,
Ensign J. Burnett, 1st Grenadiers.
Assistant Surgeon William Legget.
Assistant Surgeon P. Kemball.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,—Octr. 13th, Ship Hydery, E, D, O. Eales Master, from Persian Gulph left Bushire 22d September and Muscat 3d. October.

DEPARTURES.—October 18th, The H. C. Brig of War Thetis, Lieut. J. P. Porter, in charge to Malabar Coast.

Do. The Hon'ble C. Surveying Brig Palinurus Robert Moresby Esq. Acting Commander, to Red Sea.

Do. Persian Ship Munsoory, Mulna Ebrahim Nacodah, to Bushire.

Do. Ship Sumdaney, Hajee Furvay Nacodah, to Red Sea.

13th Arab Brig Hindostan, H. S. Rose, Master to Malabar Coast and Bengal.

Passengers by Ship Sumdany.—Capt. J. Clunes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday, the 9th Instant, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Henry Davies Ensign J. Morphew Browne of the 1st Grenadier Regiment to Jane eldest Daughter of the late Walter Swaine Esq. of Severington Hall, Cambridge.

English Extracts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 27.

REVENUE OF CEYLON.

Mr. Stuart rose pursuant to his notice, to move for a Select Committee to enquire into the Revenue and expenditure of Ceylon. The honourable Member commenced by stating, that the total Colonial Debt in December, 1824, had amounted to 463,201 £.—that there was a Sinking Fund of 176,000*l.*, which had been altogether disposed of for other purposes—and that the debt, in 1826, had increased to 491,000*l.* The entire system of management of this Island demanded inquiry. When Ceylon came into our hands, its expenditure, under the Dutch, was but 15,000*l.* per annum ; in 1825, the Cost of the Civil Establishments (including a salary of 10,000*l.* a year to the Governor) alone amounted to upwards of 111,000*l.* And this, and the debt of half a million, and an expenditure annually exceeding the revenue of 100,000*l.*, were all owing to the monopoly by the Colonial Government of all the commerce of the Island. That monopoly was even more strict and oppressive than that enjoyed by the East India Company, particularly so far as the growth and sale of cinnamon, the staple produce of the Island, were concerned. The whole exports of Ceylon were in the hands of the Government, and on the imports they levied duties which prevented their extensive consumption. For example, they levied 9 per cent. more on woollen, 5 per cent. more on cotton, and 8per cent more on iron ware, than the rate at Bengal or Madras. The fact was, the Government knew not how, supposing its members to be inclined, to promote the commercial interests, of the island, for they were almost invariable composed of military gentleman—a class, of all others, least, fitted to preside over the trade arrangements of any colony. (Hear hear, hear.) In order to induce the House to go with him the most readily, he should move for copies of the correspondence between General Barnes and Lord Bathurst, their Colonial Secretary in, which that gallant gentleman strongly urges the expediency of throwing open this injurious monopoly. Nor was it only the commercial regulations which called for amendment ; the present system of the administration of justice also called for inquiry, in order especially, that the Judges should be rendered independent of the caprice or will of the Governor of the time being. At present they were not, and as a consequence, when the Governor pleases, the ends of justice may be defeated. A recent case would make this the more manifest. In 1825, a deserter from the East India Company was thrown into prison by General Campbell ; a writ of Habeas Corpos was moved for his being brought up in the Supreme Court, which nominally was said to be independent of the Civil Government, but was successfully opposed by the Attorney General on the part of the Governor, on the ground that the Court's jurisdiction did not extend to cases of which a Governor had taket previous cognizance. This was not all, for no only was the Habeas Corpus writ refused, but the Governor issued a formal declaration, that no such writ should in future apply to prisoners committed by himself. Did not a system which sanctioned such an interference with the free administration of justice call for inquiry ? (Hear, hear,) He had himself, two years ago, visited Ceylon, and was an unwilling eye witness to the poverty and degradation under which the natives laboured. The honorable Gentleman proceeded next to state, that he expected the support of the friends of Catholic emancipation, and of the abolition of negro slavery, to his motion, on account of the wise and humane regulations which had been adopted in 1826 in favour of both, at the suggestion of Sir A. Johnston. Previous to that year, no Catholic priest dared approach any part of the island, even for shelter, and under no circumstance was the public exercise of his worship permitted. Now, the Catholic openly professed their religion, and were as eligible to the civil advantages of the Colony as the members of any other form of Christianity. In 1816 also a regulation was made, that the children of all slaves—then 10,000 in number—born after that year, should be declared free—(Hear, hear)—and this regulation was acted on—presenting a most favourable contrast to the conduct pursued in our West Indian islands by the local proprietors. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded with moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon.

Sir George Murray said that he did not expect that so many observations, not strictly referring to the question itself, would have grown out of the hon. Gentleman's motion. To many of those observations he should feel it necessary to advert. He was very willing to admit that the finances of the island of Ceylon had been labouring under considerable difficulties—difficulties arising from the expenses which had attended the Kandian war—and from other circumstances. The hon. Gentleman had, by implication at least, recommended the introduction of the principles of free trade into the Island of Ceylon. Those principles had been tried there with respect to cinnamon ; and the result was, that in the course of a single year the revenue had fallen off 50,000 : He (Sir George Murray) was no friend to the monopoly system ; but these were subjects which must be looked at particularly. He also admitted that the expenses of the Colony were considerable. A Commission was, however, appointed to inquire into these matters, and so far from its being probable that the report of that Commission would not be made for ten or twelve years, there was every reason to believe that it would be received in July. With respect to the patronage of the Island, he (Sir G. Murray) had no desire to exercise it, except for the interest of the colony ; and he believed the only patronage which he had with reference to that colony, since his accession to office, was a single writership. He perfectly agreed with the hon. member, as to the fertility of the soil and salubrity of the climate. That those considerations were insufficient to induce settlers to go to that colony was probably in some measure attributable to the recollection that it had so lately been in the possession of a savage people, whose barbarities are well known. As to the annexing the colony to our East Indian Empire, that was a subject which had better be considered in the general investigation which was making into the affairs of the East India Company.

Mr. O'Connell supported the motion, and thought no subject more loudly called for inquiry than our colonial expenditure at large.

Mr. Hume also looked to inquiry as the only means of putting an end to colonial abuse. In this colony of Ceylon there were many most expensive appointments which should be retrenched. There was, for example, a colonial chaplain whith an income of 4,000 l. a year ? a superintendent of the poor fund, with a salary of 2,180l. ; a superintendent of vaccination with 1,600l. ? and of a botanical garden, with 1,400l. a year. If Government were sincere in their promises of economy, 150,000l. a year might be saved to the public, and the colony be enabled to pay off a portion of its debt.

Sir C. Forbes said a few words in favour of economy in our colonial expenditure.

Lord Althorp supported the motion. He thought that the state of Ceylon required the attention of the house. He should, however, prefer to see in the wording of the motion, the commerce of Ceylon put first, in order that that object might be the first investigated by the Committee.

Mr. Trant considered that it would be inconvenient to appoint a Committee to inquire into the state of Ceylon while a Committee was already sitting, the business of which was to consider the whole affairs of the East Indies.

Mr. J. Scurt having altered the wording of his motion, according to the suggestion of Lord Althorp, the house divided, when the numbers appeared—

For the motion.....38—Against.....it..82.

ANNALS OF THE PENINSULAR WAR.

By Cyril Thornton.

[*Continued from the last Supplement.*]

The whole army of Junot had been defeated when not above one half of the British had been engaged. With regard to the enemy, General Foy has told us, that every man—every soldier—had fought ; and such were the necessities of Junot, that even the volunteer horse-guard, composed of French merchants of Lisbon, was made to bear its part in the engagement. The whole corps of the enemy, therefore, were routed and dispirited, while a very large proportion of the British was fresh and unattached, and ready for any operation which its leader might judge serviceable to the cause. Hill's division before the close of the battle was in possession of the road to Torres Vedras ! True, that he would have been exposed, on his march thither to, the attacks of the French cavalry, which were strong, and had suffered but little in the battle ;—yet, why needed a victorious division of British infantry to have been controlled in their operations, by a cavalry even more numerous than Junot's ? Had Hill reached Torres Vedras which, beyond all doubt he could have done without much loss there he might have maintained his position, for the ground is the strongest in the world under every effort to dislodge him till he had been enabled to open a communication with the main body of the army. The consequence of such a movement would, in all probability, have been, to cut off the retreat of the French army on Lisbon ; to gain possession of their baggage and military stores ; and what was more important than

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either or both of these, to have saved the British arms from the stigma which attached to them in the eyes of Europe, from the unfortunate Convention of Cintra. It is, however, says our author, but fair to Sir Harry Burrard to state, that his opinions were supported by those of Sir Henry Clinton and Sir George Murray—than whom—with the exception of Wellington—the service boasts no higher names.

Our author then enters into an account of the Convention of Cintra—the evacuation of Lisbon—the embarkation of the French army—and close of the French Campaign. He, Napier, Londonderry, and, as far as we know, all good military authorities, however sore they feel at the Convention of Cintra, and however disgusted or indignant with some of its details—all agree in thinking it was rendered necessary, or at least adviseable, by the position of affairs after the Battle of Vimiero. Had that victory been followed up, Junot was gone; and, instead of a convention, there would have been a—capitulation. We cannot leave this volume without quoting what appears, to us, a most masterly review of the operations of this short campaign:

"In reviewing the operations of the short campaign, of which we have just detailed the more prominent events, it must be admitted, we think on all hands, that the conduct of Sir Arthur Wellesley, while in command, was marked by a degree of skill, boldness, promtitude, and fertility of resourse, which can only be found united in a mind of the first order. Like an early sketch of a great master, it is perhaps possible to detect in it some error of conception, or fault of execution, yet he must be, blind indeed, who does not perceive, in the general vigour and boldness of the design, promise of lofty excellence and splendid achievement. The measure of landing his army without waiting for reinforcement has been condemned by men of different mould as rash and imprudent. Never was an objection more futile urged against the measures of a great commander; and when stated by Sir Hew Dalrymple in his defence before the Court of Inquiry it drew forth a most triumphant refutation from Sir Aurthur Wellesly. The truth is that the determination of Sir Aurthur Wellesley to engage his army in immediate operations against the enemy was the result of the nicest and most accurate calculation and of a deep and well grounded conviction that his force was fully adequate to the expulsion of the French army from the capital. Had the projects of Sir Anthur Wellesley been carried into effect by those who succeeded him in command, there can be little doubt that the campaign would have been conducted to a more glorious result. To say nothing of the advance on Mafra, on the morning of the 21st, it was the decided opinion of Sir Arthur Wellesley expressed in the Court of Inquiry that by a vigorous prosecution of the victory of Vimeiro, and pushing forward the right wing on the road to Torres Vedras, we might have anticipated the enemy in reaching Lisbon, and have at once placed Junot in a situation in which another defeat must have terminated in unconditional surrender.

"To say that an operation of this bold and splendid character was attended by hazard, is in fact, to say nothing. All warlike operations are so. But the point is, did the one in question hold out a fair and reasonable prospect of success? and, was the object to be obtained of magnitude and importance sufficient to justify the risk? These are questions which gave rise to much difference of opinion at the time, and on which it would ill become the most gifted writer to express his conviction with any thing approaching to dogmatism. Yet we know not why we should conceal our own decided belief, that the conclusions of those military reasoners who would answer the questions in the negative, are founded on narrow and timid views, by which it was more than improbable, that a genius like that of Sir Arthur Wellesley could be influenced.

"On Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Harry Burrard we would cast no censure. Successively called on to assume the command of the army in the immediate neighbourhood of an enemy, of whose strength and situation they know nothing; in a state of utter ignorance of the localities of the country, and the temper of the inhabitants, these officers were placed by the bungling mismanagements of government, in a situation of difficulty, which it conveys no imputation to assert they were unequal to overcome.

"Up to the period of the armistice, the chief impediments felt in all the operations of the army arose from want of cavalry, and the miserable condition of the artillery horses. Why, we may ask, were these things so? Why was an expedition, thus crippled and unequipped for vigorous operation in the field, sent forth to encounter difficulties, which might so easily have been avoided? It was solely owing to our deficiency in cavalry, that Delaborde was enabled to effect an orderly and unmolested retreat from the position of Roliça; and had our strength in that arm been greater, not only would the advantages acquired by the victory of Vimiero have been prodigiously increased, but all obstacle to a vigorous pursuit would at once have been removed. Whatever degree of lustre, therefore, the operations which terminated in the field of Vimiero, may cast on the skill of the General, or the valour of his troops, they can contribute nothing to the honour of a ministry, by whose negligence or incapacity so many important advantages were lost to the [illegible] cause.

"On the subject of the Armistice and subsequent Convention, we have a few—and but a few—observations to make. In favour of the principle of the Convention, and of its sound policy in the circumstances of the armies, the weight of evidence so decidedly preponderates, as almost to preclude a doubt with regard to a subject on which we know that the highest military authorities entertained none. All the Generals of the army in Portugal whose general or local information could lend weight to their opinions, declared their decided conviction that the Convention was founded, in the main, on a sound view of the situation and resources of the enemy, and of our own means of offensive operation. From the very commencement of hostilities, it is known to have been the decided opinion of Sir Arthur Wellesley that the general interests of the cause would be best promoted by adopting the most speedy measures for the expulsion of the French from Portugal, and bringing a British force to co-operate with the Spaniards on the Ebro. That it was in the power of the British army—numerically superior as it was to the enemy—to have expelled him from Portugal by force of arms, has never been denied. But it as little admits of a negative, that when the event of another battle should have compelled Junot to evacuate Lisbon, the province of Alentejo was open for his retreat and that magazines had been already formed for the supply of his army during its retreat to the frontier. The strong fortress of Elvas was in his possession; and the difficulty of provisioning the British army, in advancing into the interior, must have materially retarded the vigour of pursuit. It was judged too—and we think rightly judged—that the cause of the Spanish patriots would be more efficaciously promoted by the presence of thirty thousand British soldiers, and of four thousand liberated prisoners, than it could suffer disadvantage from twenty thousand additional French troops being thrown, at no very remote period, into the country.

"So much for the principle of the Convention. That many of its details were objectionable cannot be denied: and here alone it is that censure can fall justly on Sir Hew Dalrymple. It was certainly incumbent on that officer to have insisted on a stipulation by which the French should have been forced to disgorge their disgraceful plunder, to have taken strict measures for securing its execution. It became Sir Hew Dalrymple, we think, and it was due to the character of the army he commanded, to have assumed a higher moral tone in demanding all possible reparation from the infamous marauders, who had proved themselves alike destitute of principle and honour. That the Armistice and preliminary convention were concluded without the knowledge or participation of the Portuguese general, we hold to have been another error. It ought not to have been forgotten that we stood in a relation of singular delicacy to the Portuguese Sovereign and people; and it should have been the object of the British General to regulate his conduct in such a manner as to avoid exciting either jealousy or distrust in a nation whose cordial co-operation was so essential to the successful prosecution of the war. Sir Hew Dalrymple must have known, that the patriots of the whole Peninsula were abundantly ready to misinterpret both the motives and actions of their allies; and he must likewise have been aware, that an union of sentiment between the authorities of the two nations, was on such an occasion, above all things desirable.

"On the whole, it will probably be admitted that the stipulations of the treaty were more favourable to the French than it was either prudent or politic to grant. To have gained the confidence of the Spanish nation in the purity of her motives and the prowess of her soldiers, was, to England, worth more than a victory. This however, the Convention of Cintra did not tend to acquire for her. With an army flushed with recent victory, and superior in numbers, and with the whole nation on our side, we shewed too plainly that the vanquished enemy was still formidable to the victors. The moral impression throughout Europe, arising from the measures in question, was decidedly unfavourable to our arms. Our military reputation was lowered; and the British generals were regarded as having scandalously sacrificed the interests of their allies. This impression may now, in a great measure, be regarded as unfounded; yet we believe that no Englishman looks back with pride on the Convention of Cintra, or would not feel happy could all record of it be erased for ever from our annals."

We shall now turn to the Annals of the Campaign of Sir John Moore in which so much noble blood was shed, and on which so much ignoble ink has been spilt, by writers who never saw a sword but at a shop window, or at a review. That good and great man has been often grossly calumniated, admits no doubt; but his conduct in a situation of great—indeed almost unexampled difficulty and peril, is nevertheless a fair subject of discussion and perhaps the writer of this book, who steers a middle course between Londonderry and Napier, may be, by the best judges,—among whom we certainly are not,—thought to be nearer the truth, than either of these distinguished officers. Be that as it may, the spirit in which he speaks of Sir John Moore's talents and virtues is above all exception,—as enthusiastic and probably more judicious, than that of some of his most devoted eulogists. That he committed some errors he does not deny but so far from seeking to exaggerate them, or to detract from his military genius, he points out, with perfect candour and complete knowledge, all the difficulties by which he was surrounded at all times, on all hands; so that at the close of his most impartial narrative, we regard Sir John Moore, though baffled and unsuccessful, in the light, nevertheless, of a great captain. In this admirable work, admirable, indeed, no less for talent, than for a truly British spirit,—Colonel Napier will find not a trace of "the baseness of Moore's posthumous calumniators." Some opinions there are, which that most accomplished person will condemn; but not even he, with all his eloquence,—and eloquent he is in the fervour of a high heart, and the vigour of a most masculine understanding,—has drawn a more interesting and impressive character of that illustrious leader, whose death has been so nobly lamented in one glorious line, by our great national poet, basely said by some pitiful persons, to have been a political enemy of Moore's fame—

"And sad Corunna mourns her battle woe,"

On the liberation of Portugal by the Convention of Cintra, it was determined to despatch an expedition to the north of Spain. It was to consist of a corps of 20,000 men, detached from the forces in Portugal, with two regiments of German light cavalry, and a suitable body of artillery, and 10,000 men, then assembling at Falmouth, under Sir David Baird. Sir John Moore was directed, as commander-in-chief, to proceed immediately with the troops under his more immediate command and to fix on some place of rendezvous for the whole army, either in Gallacia, or on the borders of Leon. No sooner had he assumed the command, than he found he had great difficulties to overcome. Few effective preparations had been made for the equipment of the troops, by his predecessors in command. Magazines were to be formed, and means of transport to be provided, in an impoverished and exhausted country. All the complicated preliminaries necessary for the forward march of the army, before the rainy season should set in, (for he prefered reaching his destination by land, rather than by sea,) were still to be accomplished: but such was Sir John Moore's energy, that in less than a fortnight from the period of his assuming the command the great part of the army was on its march to the frontier. Decived by erroneous information, as to the state of the roads, he determined to divide his army into three columns,—a dangerous arrangement, our author thinks, and one by which the period of concentration would, of necessity, be retarded. On his arrival at Salamanca, on the 13th of November, 1808, heard of the defeat and dispersion of the Spanish army, under Belvidere, before Burgos and next evening he was awakened by an express from General Pignatelli, conveying intelligence, that the enemy had pushed on a body of cavalry to Valladolid, a city not about three marches from Salamanca. He had with him at this time only three brigades of infantry, and not a single gun. The enemy were in his front,—his situation had thus suddenly become one of great peril: and under such circumstances, he assembled the Junta of Salamanca, and declared his resolution, should the French continue their advance on his front, to retire on Portugal.

(To be Continued.)

THE SILENT MEMBER.

[From Blackwood's Magazine]

To Christopher North, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR,

Judge of the estimation in which I hold both yourself and the pages of your incomparable Maga., by the offering I am about to make you and them. I have just taken my seat in the Commons House of Parliament for ——; and, God willing, intend to immortalize myself as a true patriot. But it is uncertain when I shall begin, for I feel, at present, an unconquerable reluctance to open my mouth. Three several times, on the first night of the Session, I was half out of my seat, and once stood up, remaining on my legs full a quarter of a minute; but "Mr. Speaker" fell from my lips in such a dying murmur, that the chair (to speak technically) did not catch my voice, and I did not catch his eye. Since that time, I have made eleven more attempts, and "Mr. Speaker," in a whisper, was all that my tongue could utter, in four out of the eleven; while the other seven were confined to that curvature of the back which boys make when playing at leap-frog. Whether the warm weather will bring me forward, or it does every thing else, remains to be ascertained. I have my doubts, however; and to say the truth, my resolution is *nearly* taken, to desist from any further experiments till next Session. But though I cannot play the midwife to my own thoughts and deliver them, my brain is prolific, to a degree of fecundity which would amaze you, if you could know all it teems with. I *think* speeches, although I cannot *speak* them and I think what I think is very often much better than what I hear from many who have acquired the art of speaking without thinking. Most certainly, friend Christopher, there exists no necessary connexion between the tongue and the head. I mean, that the former may be fluent, when the latter is stagnant; that the one may be full of words, while the other is as empty of ideas as a herring. Take for example:—But no—I will not be personal, and therefore I abstain from mentioning the names of Waithman, Thompson, Sir Robert Wilson, Hume, and many others, whom I was about to enumerate.

It is not unknown to you, to whom every thing is known, that in times past (and those not remote times either) there have been examples of men, members of both houses of Parliament, who have, published speeches which they never spoke,—saving the solecism. I do not allude to the now common practice of members writing out their own speeches for the newspapers; whereth they remember to insert all that they forget to say, but to the uncommon practice of publishing in the form of a pamphlet, what was intended to be said. It was reserved for me, however, to go one step further, and to print not what I *have* spoken, not what I have *intended* to speak, but what I think I should have spoken if I had spoken at all. In short, Mr. North, I wish, through your "widely-circulated columns," (as A. B. says in a letter to the Editor of the Morning Post, or of any other papers upon gas-lights, turnpikes, and the currency,) to give the world my *silent speeches*. Do not be alarmed. You will find them brief, pithy, sententious; the longest such as might be delivered, with "good emphasis and discretion," in five minutes; the rest not half the length of what is uttered when an honourable member rises to say a "few words in explanation." I shall discard all forms of parliamentary debate, especially in sometimes noticing what passes in "another place," and throw my observations into the form of desultory reflections rather than of set harangues. But whatever shape they may take, I trust that neither you, nor your readers will forget while reading them, that they are the genuine thoughts of a Member of Parliament, suggested to him by what he hears in his place, and for the most part, written down at the moment, or immediately after. It is these peculiar circumstances which will give them, I hope, their raciness, and I shall be much disappointed, if I do not learn, as soon as they appear, it is the opinion of *some* that Parliament and the country would be the better for it, if such *silent* speeches were often *heard* within the walls of both Houses.—I remain, Dear Mr. North, your sincere friend and admirer,

H——T——, M. P. for——.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS,

THE SILENT MEMBER.

House of Commons, February 6th.

During the last hundred and fifty years, (but more especially during the last century of that period,) our national literature has been encumbered by a class of writers, who, with no other qualification than that of being able to think on paper, have aspired to be authors; men, to whom their fathers gave a good education, and left them sufficient to live in idleness. But idleness becoming at last, as it always must do, a most laborious occupation, they turned to book making. Instead, of gossiping with their families, or neighbours, from breakfast, to dinner, they made their pens familiar with their thoughts; and when they had recorded just such homely things as any man picked out of ten thousand would have written, those uncultivated reasons which are, in truth, as "plenty as black-berries," they forthwith had them printed and published. These were "the mob of gentlemen who, wrote with ease," and whose "easy writing" has been pronounced "d——d hard reading." Yet they enjoyed a sort of reputation, which sometimes outlived themselves, if they did not happen to be addicted to the vice of longevity; and they were be praised too, be rhymed, and flattered, as ingenious, incomparable, and inexpressibly clever persons. Enquire for them now? None but a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, or a correspondent of Sylvanus Urban, Gent., could tell you when they died, or where they are buried.

But we have also, in these our times, (and so perhaps had our forefathers, though all evidence of their existence, if there ever were any, has perished,) the "mob of gentlemen who *talk* with ease;" orators, who were their physical energies equal to the task, could dribble, dribble, dribble, and still continue dribbling, (like a pump worked by an infant's arm,) from one lunar crescent to the next; statesmen, with such a diabetes of the mind, that a continued stream of their thoughts keeps draining through their lips, with a sort of involuntary flux. At the head, the very apex of this class, *meo periculo*, I place Mr. Alexander Baring. I may be wrong, and I may stand alone in my opinion; but until I am convinced of the former, I shall not be disposed to relinquish the latter. Were I engaged in mercantile transactions, and wanted sound, honourable, and useful advice upon any practical points connected with them, there is no merchant in the city of London, whom I should be so desirous of consulting, as Mr. Baring. But Mr. Baring in his counting-house, and Mr. Baring in the House of Commons, are, in my estimation, two very different individuals! as different as the King at St. James's, and Lord King at Westminster; or as the Duke of Wellington, field marshal, planting the British flag upon the towers of Bayonne, and the Duke of Wellington, prime minister striking it to Don Miguel in Downing Street.

It has happened, however, to the honourable member, as it does to most men, that those qualities, whether of fortune or of station, or of personal character, by which they are distinguished in one capacity, are gratuitously assigned to them in all. Mr. Baring is an eminent merchant, an eminent capitalist, an eminent member of society; therefore he is an eminent politician. He has large dealings, therefore he has a large mind; vast wealth, therefore a rich judgment; a high reputation in private circles, therefore an equally elevated reputation in Parliament. He is a good man, too as I believe, therefore, too he is a good statesman. By the alchemy of opinion, he has undergone that transmutation which presents him to us in the likeness of himself upon the mart. In the city he is, and perhaps deserves to be, Sir Oracle; but west of Temple Bar, he is only,

"Globose, a speaker in the house, who hems, and is delivered of his mouse."

Let one of Mr. Baring's clerks stand up in his place and deliver one of his speeches, and I would not choose to be a member of a select committee appointed to enquire into, and report upon, the comparative number of ideas in the said speech, and a speech consisting of the same number of works, uttered by Mr. Alderman Waithman. This may sound like heresy to some; but only to those, I am convinced, who reason from adscititious circumstances; who hold, that

"A judge is just, a chancellor juster still;
A gownman learn'd, a bishop what you will;
Wise if minister; but is a king.
More wise, more learn'd, more just more every thing".

Mr. Attwood, for example, replied to Mr. Baring this evening, and Mr. Attwood is a shrewd, judicious man, bating a *little* disposition to look at every thing through the currency question, using it like a pair of green spectacles, which clothes all objects in one common hue, making them verdant and vernal alike. And how did he commence! Agreeing with much of what has been said by my honourable friend and colleague, I cannot but the more regret same strove into which he has fallen, and which, coming *with the weight* which *every thing* said by my honourable friend *carries in this House*. I think it would be injurious not to explain." This is what I would call the cant of custom in this honourable House. For what *was* the speech of Mr. Baring! Simply and solely that there were many causes for the present distress, though he was unable to find out any of them; and that they could not be traced to

the Ministers, because the same distress prevailed in other countries. He said further, "it was improper for gentlemen to expect that the government alone could find a cure;" and moreover, that it "was clear the House could not be justly charged with being inattentive to the distresses of the people;" though *why* the one was improper, on *how* the other was clear, the House and the country were left to discover by whatever process might seem best to themselves. I confess, however, it was the display which the honourable member made, when adverting to our foreign policy, that produced the most unequivocal impression upon my mind as to the quality of the honourable member's mind.

"I am anxious" said he, "before I resume my seat, to say a few words upon our foreign alliances. I see nothing in the circumstances of either this country or the continent, which calls for the interference of our government, and therefore I trust they will not interfere." (*Hear, hear from the third treasury bench.*) "I cannot see what business we have to interfere in the concern of Bessarabia, or Moldavia, or any other province with which *we have nothing to do*" (*Hear, hear as before*) "It is very well for honourable members feelingly to describe the diminution of our influence in foreign countries, and that we are not looked upon as of so great importance on the continent, as we have formerly been under other administrations." (*A faint hear as before and a laugh from the rest of the house.*) 'It may amuse and please honourable gentleman to be treated in a superior manner on the continent; but I think it tends neither to the honour or the interest of the country to be interfering in every trifling squabble among foreign nations" (*A loud hear, hear from Alderman Waithman*) "We have no business to interfere in these questions. If we were offered a portion of the Netherlands or France, I am satisfied there are not ten man in their senses in this county who would not scorn the idea of accepting it; *why, therefore*, should we interfere thus uselessly?" (An exulting *hear, hear*, from Mr. Calcraft, in tone that expressed his admiring acquiescence in the logical consequence of this interrogatory.) "It is immaterial to England in the hands of what power the mouths of the Danube and Tagus are and I am satisfied it tends to diminish the high character of this country interfering thus in every ridiculous quarrel. For my own part, I would rather see the young queen on the throne of Portugal, than the present possessor, but I can see no just ground for a continued meddling. There will be no end of our difficulties,—there will be no end of the troubles and quarrels in which we shall involve ourselves, if we are to continue to interfere in the concerns of every worthless fellow of a prince in Europe."

This is decisive language. Here we have the principle of non-interference asserted, if not with any remarkable force of argument, at least with a very remarkable force of repetition. It is clearly the honourable member's opinion, that England, as the phrase is, "should keep herself to herself; in fact, that we should leave all other countries alone, as the true and only means of being left alone ourselves, and consequently of advancing our own prosperity. I will not stop to examine the wisdom of a doctrine thus luminously expounded, but proceed to shew that the honourable member's reasoning is in the predicament of Gonzalvo's, Utopian scheme of government in the Tempest, where "the latter end of his commonwealth forgot the beginning."

"If," continued Mr. Baring, "there is any one subject more important in my estimation than another, it is the promotion of peace. Our internal interests, our commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interest, all unite and depend upon its continuance; and if the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite can promote peace in the South American States, [*without interfering, of course,*] he will do more good than by adopting any partial measures." "It is our national interest to *prevent* Spain [*without interfering*] from carrying on a constant warfare with Colombia and the other States of South America, in her attempts to recover her dominion over them." "With respect to our means of *causing* Spain to *desist* [*without interfering*] from her attempts. I am of opinion that one word, *peremptorily said* [*but without interfering,*] would have the desired effect. The question of right which seems at issue is, whether the country ever interfered between any attempt on the part of Mexico to attack Cuba. If it can be satisfactorily made out that this country did say they should not make an attack on that island, why then, the corresponding measure which is called for on our part, towards Spain, is to say to her, you shall not make an attempt on Mexico from Cuba; for if we did one, we might with equal *justice* do the other." "This country has given Spain a sufficient length of time to make her attempts for the re-establishment of her dominion; and it is now to be hoped these attempts will cease, and that the Right Hon. Gentleman will make representations to Spain on the subject of a *very serious nature*." [without interfering,] however, or "there will be no end of our difficulties."] When we were engaged in our attempts to subdue our North Americans colonies, did Spain give us an opportunity to reconquer them? So far from it, that she went to war with us. I am for applying the *argumentum ad hominem* in a case of this nature." That is, go to war with Spain, as she did with us; only *take care you do not interfere*, for there would "be no end of the troubles and quarrels in which we should involve ourselves if we were to interfere in the concerns of every worthless fellow of a prince in Europe."

Mr. Baring is a man of unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity and utterly incapable of being influenced in his public duties by private and personal considerations. But were he not thus happily placed beyond the reach of suspicion would it be possible to forget that he has large commercial dealings with South America? That he is a loan contractor? That South American dividends are irregularly paid, in consequence as it is thought, of the insecure position of these states? And that the Mexican mines might, perhaps, be more profitably worked, if all dread of Spanish intrusion were completely annihilated? This principle of *non* interference, as regards all European governments for European objects, and his vehement desire of interference with Spain, for South American objects, are certainly not intelligible to *me*; because I utterly disclaim all idea of imputing to the honourable member, any private or individual motives.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE BRITISH NAVY.

A pamphlet has been published on the composition, administration, discipline, and prospects of the British Navy, to which we invite immediate attention from those who have the management of that vital defence of England; and the more so, because we are satisfied that the pamphlet requires only to have its subject and merits pointed out, to command universal notice from the public generally. In the title-page, we find that this production is the work of a flag-officer; and sorry are we, for the sake of his profession and his country, to add, that it is a posthumous work.

The old Admiral, who states his recollection of the commencement of the wars in 1778 and 1793, takes for a text to one portion of his interesting essay the wretched principles on which the British men-of-war of the above two periods were constructed and armed, in comparison with those of neighbouring nations; and the unhappy and mortifying consequences to HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE which sometimes arose from the *disregard evinced by the Admiralty of those days* for what was passing around them in the nature of scientific and other improvements of their navies.

We wish to be understood as by no means desirous of throwing blame upon existing Boards or individuals. Whether the marine of England shall or shall not be improved and perfected, by a reference as well to former errors as to present negligences, as any thing but a party question. Every Englishman feels an interest in the subject, which may almost be called personal, for the familiar and domestic light in which he views the concerns of the navy; and, knowing what we do know of the embarrassment which beset all members of the KING'S Government who show sagacity enough to recommend an occasional departure from old models, whether of law or naval architecture, no longer adapted to the times we live in, or a return, to ancient methods which through caprice or circumstance only, had been abandoned, and which ought, for their intrinsic and unchanging merit, to be at once revived, it is to us a source of encouragement and sincere satisfaction that we can, by bringing the press into activity, convince those more enlightened among our public functionaries of the zeal and boldness with which their plans of reform are likely to be supported by their countrymen out of doors. As the observations of this worthy old officer extend over upwards of 70 pages, and embrace a variety of topics, we must content ourselves with a quotation now and then from the work, as space and opportunity may admit of,—merely premising, that his views of reform may be comprehended under the two general heads of *construction* and *instruction*; on each of which he puts forth remonstrances, rebukes, and warnings, from which every public officer in our naval department would do well to refresh his judgment by a frequent and earnest consideration of the best means of giving them effect. The professional reader will have his interest excited by the first few pages of the pamphlet, wherein he arraigns the gross folly and perverseness of persisting in a multiplication of certain classes of ships inferior in all respects to those of *similar denominations* among the warlike vessels of our enemies,—an error from which England suffered so dreadfully in her commerce at the beginning of the French wars of 1778 and 1793; and in pride and reputation, throughout the whole of her last brief contest with the Americans. We have ourselves looked through the *navy List* in this instance, and have had the misfortune to find that the author's remarks on one great error of the Navy Board are fully borne out by the official returns in that volume. The vessels through whose extreme inferiority to enemies men-of-war of the same nominal class were our old 38 gun frigates, now called 40 which were captured by the heavier frigates of the United States almost as often as they met them. Since both France and America have discarded the above ships, there seems no obvious reason at least why this country should persevere in employing, much less building, them. Yet of that inauspicious order of frigates there are at this moment noted down in the list, no less than 77, of which 59 are finished ships, and 18 actually building! which really does appear to us the most preposterous thing in the world, for the frigates of the two other maritime powers are mostly built to carry 60 guns, though with the name of "44-gun frigates" annexed to them;—ships with which experience has shown us, that our 46-gun frigates cannot cope, and much less can our 42-gun frigates—formerly 36's,—of which, moreover, the navy contains 25.

But if they cannot fight the enemy's frigates, so the corvettes of France and America will take care *not to meet them*, having better game in the sloops and 28-gun ships of England, to which they are as superior as the frigates are to ours. Even the 52 and 50-gun frigates, of which we have some dozen or so in our fleet, are far overmatched by the vast 60-gun frigates which now constitute the only ones of France and the United States. And we repeat the words of the gallant author, that it is barbarous to put our brave officers and seamen into a situation, where they are ashamed to fly from such superior force, and where they are censured when they prove unable to resist it. If we enter warmly upon this painful subject, it is because we feel the safety of England, which is inseparable from victory, to be involved in the questions now discussed.

"It will be readily believed that at the conclusion of the late eventful war I was as anxious as well as an attentive observer of the measures to which our naval administration would resort for the purpose of effectually meeting the new circumstances which had arisen. The war with the United States had but too clearly developed the system of naval policy on which our new rival for maritime superiority was successfully acting. Their three principal classes of ships, although nominally of the same force as our own, were really nearly one third superior in size, calibre of guns, and number of men; and various unsuccessful actions had but too clearly proved that neither professional skill nor the most brilliant personal courage and exertions could compensate for this great disproportion of force.

"I had therefore felt perfectly confident, that when we began to turn our thoughts seriously towards rebuilding our navy,—a measure which at the termination of the war had become one of inevitable necessity, the greater part of our ships, and especially the smaller classes, being in a very decaying state,—the considerations to which I have referred would have their due weight, and that in determining the dimensions and force of our new ships, we should, instead of adhering servilely to old models, and classes, be very careful to build such only as might be fully capable of opposing at least an equal force to that which we were to encounter; and this was the more necessary, because it very soon became universally known that the success of the American navy had produced a deep impression throughout Europe, and that France especially as well as several minor maritime powers, were following the example of that system which had been attended with such beneficial results.

"I saw with much pleasure, that with respect to our ships of the line, we were very judiciously abandoning our old-fashioned and heavy-sailing second-rates, and determining to build in future no three deckers smaller than the *Caledonia*; and that our new two-deckers were to be powerful 84-gun ships, carrying 24 pounds on the main deck, and therefore, in my opinion, not materially inferior even to the Americans. But here, alas! my satisfaction ended; and what was my disappointment when I saw between 40 and 50 new frigates laid down in our different dockyards, all except eight built on old French models, carrying 18-pounders only on the main-deck; all in short, of the force of the unfortunate *Java* and *Guerriere*, possessing all the defects of these ships, their want of room and stowage, and that we were consequently replacing our frigates on the same footing of comparative inferiority, which I had hoped it would have been our first study to avoid! I should have thought that instead of incurring such an immense expense * in building frigates of an inferior description, it would have been better economy and wiser policy to have contented ourselves with a smaller number but of a superior class, following rather the model of the *Pomone* and the 24-pound frigates built after that beautiful ship, one of which, the *Endymion*,† proved in her action with the *President*, the largest of the American frigates, that those of this class are very little if at all, inferior to any single-decked ship.

"It will hardly, therefore, appear credible that while we have been building at such an expense so large a number of small frigates, we have not since the peace laid down a single one on the model of the *Pomone* or *Endymion*—a class which excel, the former as such in good qualities of sailing and stowage, as in the more important point of superior force.

"I regret to say that my animadversions do not end here.

"When it was seen, towards the conclusion of the war, that the Americans were constructing a class of corvettes intended (as they unfortunately too soon proved themselves) to be decidedly superior to our eighteen gun brigs, which until that time were undoubtedly the finest and fastest vessels of their class, it was naturally to be expected that when we came to rebuilding our smaller description of ships, our attention would have been peculiarly turned towards a larger and more powerful ship-corvette, carrying twenty-two or twenty-four heavy guns, calculated to supercede the old-fashioned ship-sloops of former times, which from their overweight left, and want of stability and stowage, had become totally unfit for modern naval warfare. Here, alas! I was again entirely disappointed. The subject does not appear to have excited any attention until about 1820, when fourteen of the old class of twenty-eight-gun frigates, which had been from their bad qualities totally exploded during the last war, were ordered to be built, and about the same time we commenced a series of expensive (and as it always has appeared to me most unprofitable) which experiments on our eighteen-gun brigs, against which we had conceived an unreasonable prejudice, because they could not beat the American corvettes, in every way so much their superiors.

"There can be no doubt that vessels of this peculiar description are less calculated than others for regular engagements; because, having only two masts, if one is disabled, they become comparatively helpless; but this disadvantage is counterbalanced by their remarkable handiness, good sailing, and stability, in which latter qualities they equalled most of our best frigates; and my naval readers will not have forgotten the brilliant actions fought by the *Pelican*, *Sylph*, and *Kangaroo*, (as well as many others which I do not now recollect,) during the late war.

"I listened, however, of availing ourselves of the good qualities of these brigs in our draughts for a new and improved class of larger corvettes, the very extraordinary idea occurred to us of converting these very identical brigs into ships, and that by the addition of a mizen-mast, we should at once secure the decided superiority. Surely professional experience can scarcely be necessary to convince my readers of the absurdity of such an expectation. I need only say that vessels of this description are built on the nicest mathematical calculations, and that any alteration by which these are ever slightly deranged, must produce an injurious effect. It will therefore not surprise any one to learn that our brigs, thus converted into ships lose all their good qualities; and although a heavy expense was incurred in placing, replacing and again shifting and altering the height and position of their masts, they still continue very inferior to their former selves.

"I am aware that some official report on the good qualities of these *ci-devant* brigs may be produced against me; but I will only just venture to ask, whether, as the alteration in question was very generally known to be a favourite hobby at the Admiralty, it is not just possible that a commander, looking forward to promotion, might not like to hazard a very decidedly adverse opinion on a supposed improvement of his superiors? Let me also inquire whether the *Trinculo*, the only brig which was allowed to join the experimental squadron under Sir T. Hardy, did not, in spite of defective copper, spars, and rigging, give very satisfactory testimony of what might have been expected from her if she had been fairly and properly prepared for the trial? and did not the *Alert*, on the contrary, newly fitted out and coppered, and with every advantage given her, sail worse than any other ship in the squadron? Would it not have been fair in this case, if truth was the object, either to have tried the *Trinculo* against the *Alert*, or having proved that the latter, as a ship, did not answer to have restored her original equipment, and then ascertained with the same squadron whether the brig or the projector was in fault?

"I confess I felt much mortified, when I heard these particulars, because it was impossible not to feel that an important experiment had been unfairly conducted, and the most obvious test apparently evaded.

"With respect to the 10-gun brigs, of which we appear to be so fond, and on which, during the last ten years, such large sums must have been laid out, I can only say that, in my judgment, they are entirely unfit for every purpose of war, as they sail indifferently, and are, in point of force, inferior to most privateers. I would therefore almost pledge my existence not one of them is seen on the sea in six months after the commencement of hostilities. How those who have lavished the public money on this most useless class of vessels will then be able to justify themselves, I do not presume to conjecture.

"I see, by referring to the list of the navy, that we have now above 40 of these brigs afloat or building, all except one or two laid down since the peace, besides 28 more employed as packets; for which service experience has now fully proved them to be less calculated, and, from their construction more unsafe, than any other description of vessel which could possibly have been selected."—*Times, May 17.*

* Probably nearly two millions, taking the old calculation of 1,000*l* per gun.

† The *President* was captured by a squadron, but engaged by the *Endymion* only. The loss in killed and wounded stood thus:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
President.....	35	70	105
Endymion.....	11	14	25

MISCELLANEA.

THE CHRISTIAN AND JEWISH LAW.—The tendency of the Christian Religion is to produce the *I*—the *ego*—and draw out of itself—that is, the individuality—all the rules of action. Therefore it is the perfect law of liberty. In other words—at the same time that it is perfect liberty, it is perfect law. The Jewish Law is wholly external—that is not that it ends and is completed in things external, but its power is from without and from without it binds. The other binds from within, indeed, it does not so much bind as reign.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A circumstance of a very extraordinary nature has recently occurred in the Royal Artillery, at Woolwich, emanating from a Court Martial held on a non-commissioned officer in the regiment, who, being found guilty, pleaded the inability of the Court to pass sentence on him, [illegible]ence of his not having been sworn in. Upon inquiry, his allegation was found to be true, not only as regarded the prisoner, but also a great number of others in the corps, to the amount of six hundred men. It appears that these men are the sons of artillerymen, and that as soon as they were enabled to wield a drumstick, they were made drummers, and being young, the oaths were dispensed with until they should be old enough to understand the nature of them, and were eventually forgotten. A few of the men have availed themselves of this opportunity of leaving the regiment, and among others, five who were in the band; but the greater number have been sworn in on an understanding that their services shall be reckoned from the day they joined the regiment.—*Kentish Gazette.*

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1830.

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EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1830.

We lose no time in laying before our readers, the following *Madras Gazette Extraordinary* of the 4th October, received this morning.

By the *Protector*, we have received a Times Newspaper of the 17th of June, it has been only just now put into our hands; it appears that the Captain of the *Protector* to whom we are indebted for it, received it from some Vessel at Sea—The intelligence, especially with regard to the King's health, is so interesting that we lose no time in laying it before our readers.

THE TIMES,—JUNE 17.

COURT CIRCULAR.

The King gave an audience yesterday to the Duke of Wellington, who arrived at the Palace about 12 o'clock, from town. Lord Farnborough came to the Palace soon after his Grace, and was introduced to His Majesty. A number of public instruments, including a commission to signify the Royal assent to certain bills in Parliament, were submitted to the King, when His Majesty signified his commands that they should receive the Royal signature. Lord Farnborough and the other Commissioners then stamped them with His Majesty's signature. Under each signature the Commissioner who applied the stamp wrote "affixed in His Majesty's presence and by His Majesty's command," and signed his name. The Duke of Wellington, as first Lord of the Treasury, attested the application of the signature. The warrants and commissions had previously been endorsed by three of the Cabinet Ministers named in the act.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock the Duke of Wellington and Lord Farnborough left the Palace on their return to town.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived from Kew at half past 12 o'clock and had an interview with His Majesty.

The King remains in a favourable state. His Majesty takes suitable nourishment.

The following was the bulletin of yesterday.—"Windsor Castle, June 16.

"The King has passed another good night, and continues to find his respiration less impeded.

"*Henry Halford,*

"*Matthew John Tierney.*"

The Earl of Warwick, Lord, and Sir William Knighton, Groom in Waiting, were in attendance at the King's Palace, St. James's, where the bulletin was shewn to the nobility and gentry. Among the enquirers was Prince Frederick of Prussia.

The Duke of Gloucester on Tuesday evening went to see Madame Malibran as *Inglina*, Signor Lablache as *Don Magnifico*, in the *Cenerentola*.

Prince Frederick of Prussia went to Covent-Garden Theatre on Tuesday evening.

The Princess Augusta visited Lady Taylor yesterday, at her residence in the Regent's park.

The Duke of Gloucester visited Mr. Burford's Panorama of Amsterdam yesterday.

The Spanish Minister had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen yesterday, at the Foreign office. The French Ambassador was occupied a considerable time with the noble Earl yesterday.

Sir George Murray entertained the Cabinet Ministers at dinner yesterday, at his residence in Belgrave-square.

WINDSOR, Wednesday Evening, 5 o'Clock

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Lord Farnborough arrived at the Castle, and at 12 the Duke of Wellington. Soon after the arrival of the Duke, his Grace and Lord Farnborough were introduced to His Majesty, when a number of official documents were signed by Sir W. Keppel and Sir A. Barnard.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived at half past 12, and had an interview with His Majesty.

After the Duke of Wellington left the King, his Grace had a conversation of some length with His Majesty's physicians.

The whole of the above-named personages partook of refreshments, and left the Castle this afternoon.

His Majesty was somewhat fatigued after witnessing the signature being affixed to the several documents this morning; and when left alone he enjoyed some sleep, and up to this time is considerably better.

J. Awdry Esq., the barrister, who is appointed to succeed the late Sir William Seymour as Judge at Bombay, is son of the Receiver General of the county of Wilts. The appointment, it is said, was notified to the learned gentlemen with an intimation that the honor of knighthood will be conferred upon him on the occasion. The salary, we have been informed, is 7,000l. per annum, with a retiring pension (after a certain number of years) of 1,200 l. per annum. Mr. Awdry is an excellent lawyer, and of the most amiable disposition. A marriage, we understand, is on the *tapis*, between the learned gentleman and the daughter of a clergyman near Devizes.—*Devizes Gazette.*

The King of France, on the occasion of nominating the Presidents of the electoral Colleges, addressed the whole French nation by a proclamation, to be found in this day's paper. The time for putting forth this proclamation is well chosen, and the subject matter of it judiciously selected. The last Chamber of Deputies acted, we think, with blind fury in rejecting the address, and stigmatizing Ministers, before they had performed a single act from which the character of their administration could be known. To justify this conduct it became necessary to slander the Government, and even the King himself, upon surmise and for imputed designs. The proclamation refutes these imputations or charges, and assures the people of France of the love of their Sovereign for the constitutional charter, and the free institutions of the country, of which it is the basis. We know not why the King of France should be disbelieved; at least, if he consults his own interests and that of his family, he will wish to reign only as a constitutional Sovereign. His Majesty will recollect, that even should he meet (as we hope he will) with more tractable spirits in the new Chamber of Deputies than in the last, yet that the genius of that Chamber is merged in the people, and will infallibly prevent any violation of the public rights by more violent methods even than those adopted at the last abortive session. It would be well, however, if French men would, before they move, wait till some reasonable ground exists for the apprehension that their rights will be violated, and that they would not put themselves under the guidance of demagogues, some of whom, are probably enemies to any regular establishment of the Kingdom, and a great portion of whom certainly do not well understand what true constitutional liberty is. We repeat what we have often said, that we do not dispute the *right* of the late deputies to remonstrate and oppose the King's Government, any more than we dispute the King's prerogative to choose his Ministers. But while we admit that the Royal prerogative may have been imprudently and unnecessarily exercised, we are sure that the deputies have exercised their right, not only with indiscreet zeal, but with partiality, prejudice, and injustice.

The funds were quoted at five o'clock on Monday, as follows:—3 per Cents, 77f. 10c.: 5 per Cents., 103f. 55c. The royal proclamation seems to have produced little effect. The list of Presidents is such as might have been expected; they are all of course Royalists—but few of them are violent Ultras.

The following are extracts from the papers of Monday:—

(From the *Moniteur*)

"PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

"Charles, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre,

"The late Chamber of the Deputies were informed of my intentions, and I had a right to depend on their succour to accomplish that good I intended, but they refused me. As father of my people and their King, I was displeased, and pronounced the dissolution of the Chambers. Frenchmen, your prosperity and your happiness are my glory. The elections are going to commence at all points in my kingdom—listen to the voice of your King, and maintain the constitutional charter, and the institutions on which it is founded, which I will preserve with my utmost efforts; but to attain this object, I must freely exercise, and cause to be respected, the sacred rights which belong to my crown, which are the guarantee of public peace and your liberties, as the nature of the government will be altered if the culpable aim to invade my prerogative succeed, and I shall break my oath if I submit to it. Under this government France has become flourishing, and she owes it to her credit and her industry. France does not envy other states, and only aspires to the preservation of the advantages which she enjoys. Remain assured of your rights, which I unite with mine, and will protect them with equal solicitude. Do not let yourselves be deceived by seditious persons, enemies to your repose; and do not yield to unfounded fears, which may excite serious disorders.

"Electors! hasten to join your colleges: let the same sentiments animate you, and rally under the same standard. It is your King that demands it, it is the call of your father—fulfil your duties, and I shall fulfil mine.

"Given at the Tuileries.

"CHARLES."

NEWS FROM THE EXPEDITION.

"*Extract of a Report addressed to His Excellency the Minister of the Marine and Colonies, by Admiral Duperre.*

"On board of the *Provence*, to leeward of Majorca, June 3.

"Monseigneur,—The fleet, which left the Bay of Toulon on the 25th of last month just at the first setting in of a west-north-westerly wind, was composed of 75 men of war. One of the divisions of the convoy which accompanied it, amounted to 55 vessels. The fleet was sailing in good order, when it was assailed during the night of the 27th, by a very sharp gale, blowing E. S. E., off Minorca and Majorca. I conducted it to the leeward of the islands, where it found shelter. The weather had become fine again. After having re-assembled the army and convoy, and provided for the departure of the flotilla for disembarking the troops from the bay of Palma, where it was at anchor, I directed the fleet towards the coast of Algiers. On the evening of the next day (29th ult.) I came in full sight of it. The weather was fine, the wind blowing rather strongly from the eastward. The fleet manœuvred, during the night, so as to be the next day (May 30) at a very short distance from the shore. At four o'clock in the morning (30th ult.), we were to the north of Cape Caxine, at five or six leagues at the most; but the coast appeared cloudy, the horizon was low, the wind increased gradually, every thing announced bad weather. The fleet tacked to the north, and sailed away from the coast, with the wind lying in the east south east. I do not think that it had been descried from the land, on account of the haziness of the weather. We found it impossible to sail in good order, in company with so many vessels of different kinds and sizes, neither could we keep under the meridian of Algiers. The reserve, consisting of store ships and other vessels of inferior sailing qualities, was carried away to the leeward. The convoy which I had taken care to keep several miles up to windward, maintained its position pretty well, but three days of a strong wind, blowing E. S. E., obliged us to give up all hopes of coming again near the coast of Algiers. The only resourse left was to join the reserve and the convoy in the Bay of Palma, and to shelter the fleet near the islands, in expectation of the return of fine weather, and the joining of the convoys. The convoy which left Toulon on the 27th, and was to join the army on the coast of Africa, was dispersed at its very first setting out by a violent north-easterly wind. I succeeded in joining several vessels belonging to it to the convoy, which accompanies the army. Several others were directed towards Palma, by the light ships of the fleet, and the general rendezvous will take place there. I flatter myself that I shall succeed in this point, and in putting the army again in the way of resuming active operations. That cannot take long. I have taken measures to recall to Palma the flotilla which was to join me near Algiers. I have not had any news of it yet, but the weather has not been bad enough to give rise to any anxiety; it is composed of strong boats, capable of resisting the sea, as well as the wind which has blown lately.

"Monseigneur,—I have found the elements contrary to my wishes; I could only oppose human efforts to their supernatural strength. I have found, in my zeal and my attachment to the service of the King, those efforts which have enabled me to prevent any accident, but could not prevent the actual delay of the projected expedition.

"The sanatory state of the army is good; the courage and spirit of the soldiers are the same as at the moment of our departure,—that is, excellent."

MONEY-MARKET and CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Wednesday Evening.

The funds, which have evinced a tendency towards improvement for some days past, have this morning made a decided movement in advance. Consols, which closed yesterday at 92½ have left off at 92¾ sellers for the account. The improved health of the King, and the hope which the Paris letters hold out of some concessions on the part of the King of France, are currently assigned as the causes of this favourable change. Money was less in demand, and produced only 2 per cent. at the Stock Exchange, which proves, what was affirmed the other day, that a scarcity of money there cannot, under present circumstances, be more than temporary.

Some further sales of stock have been made on account of the Savings' Banks, but not to any great extent. The principal sales for those institutions are made on Tuesdays and Fridays when not Bank holidays. The object of the Government in directing these sales has been before described, but does not yet appear to be very clearly understood at the Stock Exchange. It amounts in fact to a conversion of stock into money, which is placed for temporary investment in Exchequer-bills, until the period arrives for the payment of the dissentients to the reduction of the 4 per Cents., when the new 3½ per Cents. to a corresponding amount, will be placed to the credit of the Savings Banks, which will have the advantage of the higher rate of interest compared with the 3 per Cents.

The loans made on deposits of stock at the Bank of England are regulated in the following manner. The money advanced is within 10 per cent. of the market value of the stock, and the rate of interest 8 per cent.; such advances being for a period of not less than ten days, nor extending beyond the 15th of July next. No transaction below 2,000*l.* is admitted.

The Foreign Stock-market has taken its tone to day from Consols, and is in a buoyant state. Almost every description of stock is higher than yesterday. Some further demand has arisen for Greek bonds, on the intimation that another candidate is found in Prince Frederick of Prussia for the vacant throne. The last price was 38½. The rise in Portuguese bonds, which is produced by the new prospect of a settlement of the affairs of that country, is of a still more decided nature. They left off at 61½ to 62. Brazilian stock is 73 to ½. In the other foreign funds nothing occurs worthy of particular notice.

EMIGRATION.—So great is the number of emigrants sailing from Liverpool, that vessels have become scarce, and freights are advanced in consequence. From Hull it is expected that 1800 will sail in the course of the present week.—*Stamford News.*

In a party where the merits of the Duodlonall case (recently tried at Edinburgh) were warmly discussed a gentleman who contended, against the opinion of a lady, for the insanity of the laird, observed, "What do you say, Madam, to a person lying down on his back, and allowing the fowls to feed of his body?" "All you can make of that" answered the lady, "is, that like many other married men, he was *hen-picked.*"—*Atlas.*

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